

author for emphasizing this application of physiological principles which is an important line of progress today. This book deserves a place in the equipment of every physiological laboratory.

R. W. L.

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HERMAN'S DIFFICULT LABOR. By CARLTON OLDFIELD, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.); Hon. Obstetric Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Leeds; Lecturer in Gynecology, University of Leeds; Hon. Medical Officer to the Maternity Hospital, Leeds. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 573; 198 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co., 1920.

THE present edition of this standard text-book on obstetrics appears under the editorship of Dr. Carlton Oldfield, who has revised and enlarged the text of the fifth edition, which appeared in 1910. As the previous editions have been extensively reviewed in this JOURNAL, an exhaustive review seems unnecessary and attention will be called only to the principal points of the revision.

The influence of the progress in surgery made during the World War is reflected in the recommendation of the use of the Carrel-Dakin treatment in cases of incomplete rupture of the uterus and septic conditions of the pelvis. The section on Cesarean section has been rewritten and its more extended use advised in certain forms of antepartum hemorrhage. The subject of transfusion for hemorrhage and shock following delivery is especially well handled. The volume closes with chapters on retrodisplacement of the pregnant uterus and eclampsia, which while not examples of difficult labor are pertinently included in a book of this nature. The remarks on arterial pressure in pregnancy and eclampsia are not in accord with the teachings of most American texts on obstetrics.

P. F. W.

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THE PRINCIPLES OF ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CHILD PHYSIOLOGY, PURE AND APPLIED. By W. M. FELDMAN, M.B., B.S. (LOND.). Assistant Physician to and Lecturer on Child Physiology at the Infants' Hospital. Pp. 694; 129 illustrations and 6 plates. London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras: Longmans, Green & Co., 1920.

THIS rather unusual monograph aims at encompassing within a single volume a complete and detailed account of the up-to-date physiology of the various antenatal, natal and postnatal phases of child life, and the author has succeeded remarkably well in achieving his purpose. While the book is really a compilation of extracts from the literature on this subject, yet the assimilation of

the abstracts and the arrangement of the text makes the reading an easier matter than to be expected. The book will be of interest not only to the embryologist and physiologist from the aspect of the pure principles of development and organization of the fetus and child, but as well to the pediatricist and obstetrician from the practical application of these principles to the problems of the newborn and growing child. The natural discussion of the merging borders of pathologic and normal physiology of the various periods serves only to enhance the value of the book, and it should be a welcome reference volume to the classes of readers named.

The book is divided into four parts: Part I takes up the physiology of the anteconceptional and conceptional germinal stages, with an extended discussion of the laws of heredity and the post-conceptional or intra-uterine stage, the physiology of the developing child and the physiology of pregnancy. The chapters on fetal development and physiology comprise a full third of the text and form an exhaustive review of the literature of the past thirty years on this subject. Part II deals rather shortly with the physiology of birth. To the reviewer it seems that the scant paragraph on the effect of labor on the fetus might be lengthened to include a discussion of fetal asphyxia and some of the other forms of altered physiology which result in fetal death during birth. And while the spirit of criticism is present, it may be mentioned that in Part III the section on hemophilia is not fully covered at least in American literature. The postnatal stage, Part III, begins with the physiology of the neonatal period and thence progresses in an orderly manner through the various periods of infancy and childhood to puberty and adolescence, giving a history of the growth and development of the different body systems in their manifold physiologic changes. Part IV is an estimable *résumé* of the anatomic and physiologic peculiarities of the premature infant which merits more than passing attention. The text is interspersed with numerous illustrations, charts, tables and diagrams correlating the text and showing more clearly the application of the principles of physics and physical chemistry to the physiologic principles discussed.

P. F. W.

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RESEARCHES IN UROLOGY. COLLECTED REPRINTS FROM THE BRADY UROLOGIC INSTITUTE, Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore. Volumes I and II, 1920.

THE reviewer was astonished, some years ago, to hear an enthusiastic novitiate in a specialty say that he had listed eighteen different problems for research investigation in his field that he felt would be interesting and productive. Doubting that any average specialist could write offhand a dozen such problems in his limited field of work, it is a real pleasure to find in these two